

THINK Ahead: Why Europe can't turn a blind eye to US inflation

The sun's out and we've done some spring cleaning of our weekly 'key events' info. Welcome to James Smith's first THINK Ahead newsletter. And, like everyone else, he's like a bloodhound on inflation. Will next week's US CPI figures give us more pointers to US rate cut timings? And what will Europe make of it all? Read on...



Why US inflation matters for Europe

I know I need to get out more, but I really was fascinated by Andrew Bailey's post-Bank of England presser. And I can't help thinking that he'd have voted for a rate cut this month if his band of brothers and sisters had [been on board](#).

This line caught my attention: "*The outlook [for inflation] has become more predictable... there have been relatively few surprises*". It's a bold shout, but I reckon it's why central banks across Europe are more confident about making predictions about what they really are going to do next.

They seem to be more chilled about their currencies too. The Swedes were quick off the blocks [cutting their rates](#) this week, and we know how sensitive their economy has been to interest rate hikes. They're facing up to economic weaknesses despite the fragile krona. They're not going to be the only central bank confronting those dilemmas this year.

Still, try telling officials over in Washington that inflation is becoming easier to predict. First quarter

US data was anything but. But what if that's all about to change?

Maybe that's naïve – I suspect many investors would say it is. Markets are only fully pricing one US rate cut this year, with a chance of a second.

Fed Chair Powell, though, was not nearly as hawkish as he could have been [last week](#). He effectively told us that it would take three consecutive months of better inflation data to unlock that first rate cut.

That's a high bar. But it's perfectly attainable. We'll get five CPI releases before September's meeting, including one next week. And as my colleague James Knightley [writes in our latest ING Monthly](#), there are reasons to remain optimistic. He points to “*residual seasonality*”, or the idea the inflation data is not being properly adjusted for the usual seasonal patterns. Read what he writes about insurance premiums.

That might sound too convenient. Certainly, James K is cautious about assuming this explains the whole story. But it's something the Fed's Jay P has talked about before. Some of the survey data's looking better than the official inflation figures too.

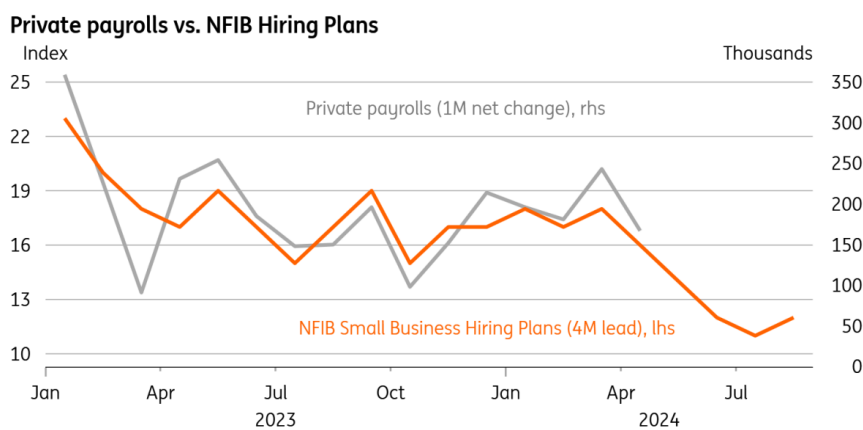
Whatever happens, it's a debate that won't be lost on officials here in Europe. ECB boss, Christine Lagarde may have recently played down the link between American and eurozone inflation. But our Carsten Brzeski, who watches her every move, reckons that isn't a view shared by everyone in Frankfurt. There were hints of that in the [Bank's minutes today](#). As Carsten points out, eurozone inflation has a tendency to lag the US, even if the underlying drivers are different.

A June rate cut looks like a done deal for the eurozone. But beyond the summer, the outlook for the continent's rates looks much less certain.

Chart of the week

What if we're heading for weaker US job numbers? Don't bet on it, although last week's [payroll numbers](#) weren't overly impressive. But take a look at this chart from the National Federation of Independent Businesses. It suggests the jobs figures could be less rosy in the coming months.

Lower US jobs numbers are coming, judging by the NFIB hiring plans survey



Source: Macrobond

THINK Ahead for developed markets

Keep an eye out for all this next week:

US CPI inflation (Weds): Core CPI will be key and after three consecutive 0.4% month-on-month prints, we are desperate to see a lower number for April. If not then the chances of rate cuts will drop sharply once again. We ideally want to see 0.2% or lower to give the Fed some confidence inflation is on a path to 2% annually, but we are doubtful it will happen just yet. We are forecasting 0.3% MoM, while higher energy costs will push up headline prices by 0.4%. *James Knightley*

US retail sales/industrial production (Weds/Thurs): Both are likely to be weaker than the very strong figures printed for March, but with consumers feeling more stress, as highlighted by rising loan delinquencies, and the ISM manufacturing index back in contraction territory we expect to see more downside risk in coming months. *James Knightley*

UK jobs report (Tues): The jobs market is cooling and we expect the unemployment rate to nudge higher, albeit the data's reliability is still under question. Wage growth is likely to nudge slightly lower, and this is what matters more for the Bank of England, though it has said it is paying closer attention to services inflation. *James Smith*

THINK ahead for Central and Eastern Europe

Poland first quarter GDP (Weds): A recovery is underway, but the pace has been moderate so far. We think GDP increased by 1.5% YoY (from 1.0%) on a gradual revival of household consumption and robust real income growth. The NBP will also publish its core inflation estimate, which we expect at 4.0% year-on-year (from 4.5% in March). *Adam Antoniak*

National Bank of Romania policy meeting (Mon): We expect the NBR to narrowly opt for a no-change decision against a widely anticipated 25 basis points cut. Should a cut come, it is likely to be accompanied by hawkish rhetoric and with no guidance for more cuts. *Valentin Tataru*

Romania CPI inflation (Tues): Higher excise duties for tobacco and higher fuel prices should keep headline inflation close to 6.6%, similar to the previous month. *Valentin Tataru*

Czech CPI inflation (Mon): Inflation likely to increase 2.4% in April, which is partly linked to base effects. But this also reflects a rebound in domestic demand, strong retail sales and improved consumer sentiment. *David Havrlant*

Czech trade balance (Thurs): This likely remained in surplus in March, given the economic recovery in Germany and other major trading partners in the EU. *David Havrlant*

Key events in developed markets next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Prev.
Tuesday 14 May				
US	1330	NFIB Business Optimisim Index	88.5	88.5
Germany	0700	Apr CPI Final (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/2.2	0.5/2.2
UK	0700	Mar ILO Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.2
	0700	Mar Employment Change	-210	-156
	0700	Mar Avg. Weekly Earnings (ex bonus, 3M/YoY%)	5.9	6.0
Spain	0800	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	0.7/3.3
Greece	1000	Apr CPI (YoY%)	-	3.2
Wednesday 15 May				
US	1330	Apr Core CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.3/-	0.4/3.8
	1330	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/-	0.4/3.5
	1330	Apr Retail Sales (MoM%/YoY%)	0.3/-	0.7/4.02
France	0745	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-	0.5/2.2
Sweden	0700	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.6/4.0	0.1/4.1
	0700	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/2.4	0.1/2.2
Netherlands	0830	Q1 GDP Prelim (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	0.4/-0.4
	0830	Mar Trade Balance	-	11.732
Eurozone	1000	Q1 GDP Flash Estimate (QoQ%/YoY%)	-/-	0.3/0.4
	1000	Mar Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	0.8/-6.4
	1100	Apr Reserve Assets Total	-	1215
Thursday 16 May				
US	1415	Apr Industrial Production (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/-	0.4/0.0
	1330	Initial Jobless Claims	-	231
	1330	Continuing Jobless Claims	-	1.785
Italy	1000	Mar Global Trade Balance	-	6.034
Norway	0700	Q1 GDP Growth	-	1.5
	0700	Q1 GDP Growth Mainland	-	0.2
	0700	Mar GDP Month	-	-0.9
	0700	Mar GDP Month Mainland	-	-0.2
Friday 17 May				
Eurozone	1000	Apr CPI (YoY%)	-	2.7

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Key events in EMEA next week

Country	Time	Data/event	ING	Prev.
Monday 13 May				
Turkey	0800	Mar Current Account Balance	-4.0	-3.265
Czech Rep	0800	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.2/2.4	0.1/2
Romania	1400	Mon Policy Rate	7.00	7.00
Serbia	1100	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.4/4.7	0.3/5
Tuesday 14 May				
Poland	1300	Mar Current Account	-71	465
Czech Rep	0900	Mar Current Account Balance	18	39.15
Romania	0700	Apr CPI (YoY%)	6.57	6.61
Wednesday 15 May				
Turkey	0900	Apr Budget Balance	-	-209
Poland	0900	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	-/-	1/2.4
	0900	Q1 GDP (QoQ%/YoY%) Flash	0.6/1.5	0.0/1.0
Ukraine	-	Mar Trade Balance YTD	-	-3.2
Romania	0700	Q1 GDP Flash (YoY%)	2.8	3
Kazakhstan	1200	Apr Industrial Production (YoY%)	4.5	3.8
	1400	Q1 GDP (YoY%)	-	5.1
South Africa	1200	Mar Retail Sales (YoY%)	-	-0.8
Thursday 16 May				
Poland	1300	Apr Core CPI (YoY%)	4	4.6
Friday 17 May				
Russia	1700	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%)	0.5/7.8	0.4/7.7
Croatia	1000	Apr CPI (MoM%/YoY%) NSA	0.7/3.7	0.9/4.1

Source: Refinitiv, ING

Authors

James Smith

Developed Markets Economist

james.smith@ing.com

Carsten Brzeski

Global Head of Macro

carsten.brzeski@ing.de

James Knightley

Chief International Economist

james.knightley@ing.com

Adam Antoniak

Senior Economist

adam.antoniak@ing.pl

Valentin Tataru

Chief Economist, Romania

valentin.tataru@ing.com

David Havrlant

Chief Economist, Czech Republic

420 770 321 486

david.havrlant@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit <http://www.ing.com>.